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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/713,169	Applicant(s) NITTA ET AL.	
	Examiner Ian N Moore	Art Unit 2661	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on amendment filed on 11-18-2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4 and 8-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4 and 8-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Claims 1,8,9,10,13,15 and 16 are amended; claim 7 is canceled; new claim 17 is added.

Claim Objections

2. Claim 2-4 are objected to because of the following informalities:

Claim 2 recites, “**the resource name**” in page 3, line 3. Note that Claim 1 originally recites, “**a website in the Internet**” in line 5. However, claim 2 inconsistently refers a website as “the resource name”. Appropriate correction is required.

Claims 3 and 4 also recite, “**the resource name**”; thus, they are also objected for the same reason as stated above in claim 2.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. Claims 10-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 10 recites, “**a telephone number**” in line 9. It is unclear whether this, “a telephone number” recite in line 9, is the same as “a telephone number” recites in line 2. Claim 10 recites, “**a related Internet website**” in line 10. It is unclear whether this, “a related

Internet website” recite in line 10, is the same as “a related Internet website” recites in line 2.

Claim 15 recites, “a telephone number” in line 3. It is unclear whether this, “a telephone number” recite in line 3, is the same as “a telephone number” recites in line 2 of claim 10. Claim 15 recites, “a related Internet website” in line 3. It is unclear whether this, “a related Internet website” recite in line 3, is the same as “a related Internet website” recites in line 2 of claim 10.

Claims 11-14 are also rejected since they are depended upon rejected claim 10.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6. Claims 16 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Goodspeed (U.S.2002/0065828A1).

Regarding Claim 16, Goodspeed discloses a telephone Internet access system (see FIG. 22, the communication network, where distributed network nodes are PC, laptop, PDA/PCD, cell phones, etc. and the network is Internet) wherein a user (see FIG. 22, the user of PC, laptop, PDA/PCD, phones, etc.) access an Internet website (see FIG. 22, network Internet website/URL; see page 2, paragraph 16; see page 5, paragraph 61, 63) by inputting

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both a telephone number associated with the Internet **website** (see FIG. 19, telephone number 410.555.1212 or 703-555-1212, or see FIG. 38A, telephone number 4108498989 of PDA unit or mobile unit; see page 5, paragraph 58-61; the user enters the telephone number with related to URL), and

a character (see FIG. 19, a unique character or symbol # or \$; FIG. 38A, +) indicating that the telephone number associated with the Internet website (see FIG. 19, #410@555.1212 and FIG.38A, +4108498989; see page 18-19, paragraph 283-299; page 24, paragraph 350-351; and table 1; see page 5, paragraph 61-63; note that the URL or website address associated unique number of characters (i.e. #, \$, *, and etc. per Table 1) is entered along with the phone number); also see page 1-2, paragraph 9-17).

Regarding Claim 17, Goodspeed discloses wherein the inputting is done on a ten digit, pound and asterisk keypad (see page 5, paragraph 61-62; telephone or mobile items such as cell phone, computer, and etc.; note that telephone or cell phone or PDA/PCD or computer contains a keypad where user can enter ten digits, pound and asterisk), and entering only the ten digits, pound, and/or asterisk (see FIG. 5-7 and FIG. 11; entering only ten digit telephone number, 301-261-8680; see page 2, paragraph 23; see page 3, paragraph 24-26.)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 1, 9,10,12,13, and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Minoru (Jap. 11-146083) in view of Goodspeed.

Regarding Claims 1 and 9, Minoru discloses an Internet access system (see FIG. 1) comprising:

determining means (see FIG. 1, server 13) for determining whether a telephone number is added to input data or not (see FIG. 5, step B11, server 13 determine if the telephone number from PC 11 is received; see paragraph 34) and whether the Internet address for specifying information on the Internet is added to data or not (see FIG. 5, step B14; see page 7, paragraph 36-37; the server determines whether a URL/address, on the Internet that associated with the entered/send telephone number, is added/inputted in the data table 41, or not),

the telephone number indicates presence/absence of an Internet website address for specifying presence/absence of an website on the Internet (see FIG. 3, a Correspondence table lists the telephone number and URL/web address; see page 6, paragraph 26-28; note that a table 41 matches/identifies the telephone number which associates with the attendance/presence of URL/website address on the Internet),

an address acquisition section (see FIG. 1, a section between IP phone PC 1, PSTN 1, Server 13 and Internet 2 which performs address acquiring tasks; see FIG. 5, Steps A11-A13, PC1 requesting address) for acquiring the Internet website address (see FIG. 1, UR, Uniform Resource Locator, (i.e. web address) is requested from the server in order to identify URL/web address that maps/links/associates/corresponds with the telephone number; see page 5, paragraph 14) from a database (see FIG. 1, Server 13 which contains Table 41) in

which the telephone number and the Internet website address are associated (see FIG. 3, a Correspondence table 41; see page 6, paragraph 26-28; note that the server stores/maintains/databases the table that lists the telephone numbers and the URL/web address) in a case where the determination means determines that the telephone number is added to the input data (see FIG. 5, steps B12 and B13, note that when server determines that the telephone number is received, it retrieves the associated URL/web address from the table 41, and URL address is added/listed in the table 41; see page 6, paragraph 33-35)

an address sending section (see FIG. 5, Step B14, sending outputted URL) for sending the acquired Internet website address (see page 7, paragraph 36-37, note that the retrieved URL/web address from table 41 is send back to PC1));

wherein the determination means effects line connection for communication in a case where determination means determines that the Internet address for specifying the resource on the Internet is not added to the data table (see FIG. 5, Step B11, B14, B15 and A17; see page 7, paragraph 35-39; note that when there is no URL associated with the telephone number in table 41, the line connected by using the telephone number (i.e. voice over IP)).

Minoru does not explicitly disclose a telephone number and address presence/absence specifying information are added to input data. Goodspeed teaches a telephone number (see FIG. 19, telephone number 410.555.1212 or 703-555-1212, or see FIG. 38A, telephone number 4108498989 of PDA unit or mobile unit; see page 5, paragraph 58-61; the user enters the telephone number in any Internet browser, e-mail address filed, DTMF or voice command on the phone) and address presence/absence specifying information (see FIG. 19, # or \$; FIG. 38A, +) are added to input data (see Goodspeed FIG. 19, #410@555.1212 and

FIG.38A, +4108498989; see page 19, paragraph 283-299; page 24, paragraph 350-351; and table 1; see page 5, paragraph 61-63; note that the URL or address associated unique number of characters (i.e. #, \$, *, and etc. per Table 1) is entered along with the phone number); also see page 1-2, paragraph 9-17; the address present/absence specifying information indicating presence/absence of an Internet website address (see page 19, paragraph 19-20; note that the characters/symbols listed in table 1 indicates the present of an URL address).

Note that Minoru teaches entering only telephone number and the server associated the entered telephone number with URL, if URL is present in the table 41, and sends URL back to PC 11. Minoru also teaches that the Internet website address for specifying presence/absence resource on the Internet. Goodspeed teaches sending telephone number and unique character in order to communicate with other party (via e-mail) or access the web site (via Internet). Thus, Minoru's system can utilize Goodspeed's mechanism by inputting telephone number and unique character, which represents the address, present information. Minoru's URL and telephone number can be modified with Goodspeed's a unique character which represents the address present information (i.e. address being URL), and determining based upon whether both address present/absent information character and telephone number are entered/added or not. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to send telephone number with the unique character which represent the address information, as taught by Goodspeed in the system of Minoru, so that it would it would save time, and the user no longer need to remember an abstract names such as URL or e-mail address; see Goodspeed page 1, paragraph 8-9 and paragraph 5, paragraph 63.

Regarding claim 10, Minoru discloses a system (see FIG. 1) comprising:

a database (see FIG. 1, Server 13 which contains Table 41) associating a telephone number with a related Internet website associated with the telephone number (see FIG. 3, a Correspondence table 41; see page 6, paragraph 26-28; note that the server stores/maintains/databases the table that lists the telephone numbers and the URL);

identification information which contains the telephone number (see FIG. 5, A11-A13; entering telephone number and see FIG. 3, Table 41 contains telephone numbers) and determining whether the telephone is associated with the related Internet website the database (see FIG. 5, steps B12 and B13, note that when server determines that the telephone number is received, it retrieves the associated URL from the table 41, and URL address is added/listed in the table 41; see page 6, paragraph 33-35);

a user interface (see FIG. 1, user of PC 1) that allows a user to access the identification information and Internet websites (see page 6, paragraph 31-33; PC11 access the both telephone number and URL),

wherein if the a telephone number is associated with a related Internet website, the user can access the Internet website related to the telephone number (see FIG. 5, steps B12 and B13, note that when server determines that the telephone number is received, it retrieves the associated URL from the table 41; see page 6, paragraph 33-35; see FIG. 5, Step B14, sending outputted URL. The retrieved URL from table 41 is send back to PC1 so that PC 1 can access; see page 7, paragraph 36-37).

Minoru does not explicitly disclose identification information that combines the telephone number with and indicator; allows a user to access the identification information;

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wherein if the identification information indicates that a telephone number is associated with a related Internet website, the user can input the identification information. Goodspeed teaches identification information (see FIG. 19, #410@555.1212 and FIG.38A, +4108498989; see page 19, paragraph 283-299; page 24, paragraph 350-351) that combines the telephone number (see FIG. 19, telephone number 410.555.1212 or 703-555-1212, or see FIG. 38A, telephone number 4108498989 of PDA unit or mobile unit; see page 5, paragraph 58-61; the user enters the telephone number in any Internet browser, e-mail address filed, DTMF or voice command on the phone) with an indicator (see FIG. 19, unique character or symbol # or \$, FIG. 38A, +) that indicates whether the telephone is associated with the related Internet website the database (see page 5, paragraph 61-63; note that the URL or address associated unique number of characters (i.e. #, \$, *, and etc. per Table 1) is entered along with the phone number); also see page 1-2, paragraph 9-17;

a user interface (see FIG. 19, email or browser interface of PDA/PCD of mobile items such as cell phones; see page 19, paragraph 283-299; see page 5, paragraph 61-62) that allows a user to access the identification information (see FIG. 19, #410@555.1212 and FIG.38A, +4108498989) and Internet websites (see page 19, paragraph 294-299; URL/web sites/addresses);

the user can input the identification information (see Goodspeed FIG. 19, #410@555.1212 and FIG.38A, +4108498989) to access the Internet website (URL) related to the telephone number (see FIG. 19, telephone number 410.555.1212 or 703-555-1212, or see FIG. 38A, telephone number 4108498989 of PDA unit or mobile unit).

Note that Minoru teaches entering only telephone number and the server associated the entered telephone number with URL, if URL is present in the table 41, and sends URL back to PC 11. Minoru also teaches that the Internet website address for specifying presence/absence resource on the Internet. Goodspeed teaches sending telephone number and unique character in order to communicate with other party (via e-mail) or access the web site (via Internet). Thus, Minoru's system can utilize Goodspeed's mechanism by inputting telephone number and unique character, which represents the address, present information. Minoru's URL and telephone number can be modified with Goodspeed's a unique character which represents the address present information (i.e. address being URL), and determining based upon whether both address present/absent information character and telephone number are entered/added or not. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to send telephone number with the unique character which represent the address information, as taught by Goodspeed in the system of Minoru, so that it would it would save time, and the user no longer need to remember an abstract names such as URL or e-mail address; see Goodspeed page 1, paragraph 8-9 and paragraph 5, paragraph 63.

Regarding claim 12, Goodspeed discloses wherein the user interface is a portable (see FIG. 22, the user of cell phone or PDA/PCD) having Internet access (see FIG. 22, network Internet; see page 5, paragraph 61-63). In view of this, having the system of Minoru and then given the teaching of Goodspeed, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Minoru as taught by Goodspeed, for the same purpose and motivation as stated above in claim 10.

Regarding claim 13, Minoru discloses wherein the user access an Internet website associated with a known telephone number to the known telephone number into the telephone as described above in claim 10. Goodspeed discloses wherein the user access an Internet website associated with a known telephone number (see FIG. 19, telephone number 410.555.1212 or 703-555-1212, or see FIG. 38A, telephone number 4108498989 of PDA unit or cell phone) by inputting known identification (see Goodspeed FIG. 19, unique character or symbol # or \$; FIG. 38A, +) corresponding to the known telephone number (see page 5, paragraph 61-63; note that the unique characters (i.e. #, \$, *, and etc. per Table 1) is entered along with the phone number); also see page 1-2, paragraph 9-17) into the telephone (see FIG. 19, #410@555.1212 and FIG.38A, +4108498989; see page 19, paragraph 283-299; page 24, paragraph 350-351; note that character is entered along with the number into the cell phone). In view of this, having the system of Minoru and then given the teaching of Goodspeed, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Minoru as taught by Goodspeed, for the same purpose and motivation as stated above in claim 10.

Regarding claim 15, the combined system of Minoru and Goodspeed discloses the identification information as described above in claim 10. Minoru discloses wherein if the identification information does not indicate that a telephone number is associated with a related Internet website, the user can input the identification information to place a telephone call to telephone number (see FIG. 5, Step B11, B14, B15 and A17; see page 7, paragraph 35-39; note that when there is no URL associated with the telephone number in table 41, the user is notified, and the line connected by using the telephone number (i.e. voice over IP)). In

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view of this, having the system of Minoru and then given the teaching of Goodspeed, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Minoru as taught by Goodspeed, for the same purpose and motivation as stated above in claim 10.

9. Claims 11 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Minoru in view of Goodspeed as applied to claim 10 above, and further in view of Enzamann (U.S. 6,687,242).

Regarding claim 11, Goodspeed discloses wherein the indicator is # or +.

Goodspeed also suggests the use of asterisk "*" as part of acceptable character (see page 24, paragraph 350-351). Utilizing character asterisk "*" that is available on the telephone or key board does not define a patentable distinct invention over that in the combined system of Minoru and Goodspeed since both the invention as a whole and the combined system of Minoru and Goodspeed are directed to enabling the user not to enter abstract URL address from the user interface so as to ease the burden on the user. The degree in which utilizing different character presents no new or unexpected results, so long as the burden on the user is reduced, the URL is labeled in a successful way. Therefore, to have character "*" label that reduce burden on the user would have been routine experimentation and optimization in the absence of criticality.

In addition, Enzamann also discloses where in the indicator is an asterisk (see FIG. 1, 5555-555-555*; see col. 3, lines 15-25; abstract). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use an asterisk as an

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indicator, as taught by Enzamann, in the combined system of Minoru and Goodspeed, so that it would indicate and inform the user regarding URL information; see col. 1, line 20 to col.2, lines 51.

Regarding claim 14, Goodspeed discloses wherein known identification is the known phone number and an indicator as described above in claim 10 and 12. Moreover Goodspeed discloses wherein the indicator is # or +. Goodspeed also suggests the use of asterisk "*" as part of acceptable character (see page 24, paragraph 350-351). Utilizing character asterisk "*" that is available on the telephone or key board does not define a patentable distinct invention over that in the combined system of Minoru and Goodspeed since both the invention as a whole and the combined system of Minoru and Goodspeed are directed to enabling the user not to enter abstract URL address from the user interface so as to ease the burden on the user. The degree in which utilizing different character presents no new or unexpected results, so long as the burden on the user is reduced, the URL is labeled in a successful way. Therefore, to have character "*" label that reduce burden on the user would have been routine experimentation and optimization in the absence of criticality. Goodspeed does not explicitly disclose telephone number followed by an asterisk. Entering character asterisk "*" follow by the telephone does not define a patentable distinct invention over that in the combined system of Minoru and Goodspeed since both the invention as a whole and the combined system of Minoru and Goodspeed are directed to enabling the user not to enter abstract URL address from the user interface so as to ease the burden on the user. The degree in which entering sequence presents no new or unexpected results, so long as the burden on the user is reduced, the URL is labeled in a successful way. Therefore, to enter character "*"

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follow by the number would have been routine experimentation and optimization in the absence of criticality.

In addition, Enzamann also discloses where in the indicator is an asterisk (see FIG. 1, 5555-555-555*; see col. 3, lines 15-25; abstract). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use an asterisk as an indicator, as taught by Enzamann, in the combined system of Minoru and Goodspeed, so that it would indicate and inform the user regarding URL information; see col. 1, line 20 to col.2, lines 51.

10. Claims 2-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Minoru in view of Goodspeed, as described above in claim 1, and further in view of Hatano (U.S. 2003/0088637).

Regarding claim 2, the combined system of Minoru and Goodspeed discloses a database contains the telephone number and the resource name, and the database is coupled to the Internet as described above in claim 1. Neither Minoru nor Goodspeed explicitly disclose wherein a search section for searching resources connected to the Internet, thereby producing correspondence data between the telephone number and the resource name. Hatano'637 teaches wherein said a database (see FIG. 1, URL search supporting server 12 comprising URL list data table) is generated by a search section for searching resources connected to the Internet (see FIG. 1, URL search supporting server 12 accesses and searches the facility information (i.e. resources) that connects to the Internet 5, and URL list data table is generated/updated; see page 1 paragraph 24-25 and page 3, paragraph 52-53) thereby producing correspondence data (see FIG. 8, Name of Facility) between the telephone number

(see FIG. 8, Telephone number) and the resource name (see FIG. 8, Homepage URL; page 3, paragraph 52; note that after searching/accessing the facility information that couple to the Internet, the updated facility name/attribute is produced/generated between the telephone number and URL for that facility).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a server with the searching mechanism in order to produce/generate/update the facility information which relates between the telephone number and URL, as taught by Hatano'637, in the combined system of Minoru and Goodspeed, so that it would provide an information retrieval system by which desired information can be retrieved/searched with an easy option since the search "supporting" server is utilized; see Hatano'637 page. 1, paragraph 7-8.

Regarding claim 3, the combined system of Minoru and Goodspeed discloses a database contains the telephone number and the resource name, and the database is coupled to the Internet as described above claim 1.

Minoru does not explicitly disclose by searching resources connected to the Internet and finding, on the basis of the telephone number and attribute information associated with the telephone number, the resource name associated with the attribute information.

Hatano'637 teaches wherein said database (see FIG. 1, URL search supporting server 12 comprising URL list data table) is generated by searching resources connected to the Internet (see FIG. 1, URL search supporting server 12 accesses and searches the facility information (i.e. resources) that connects to the Internet 5, and URL list data table is generated/updated; see page 1 paragraph 24-25; and page 3, paragraph 52-53) and finding, on the basis of the

telephone number (see FIG. 8, Telephone number) and attribute information associated with the telephone number (see FIG. 8, Name of Facility and its corresponded /associated the phone number), the resource name (see FIG. 8, Homepage URL) associated with the attribute information (see page 3, paragraph 52; note that home page URL must correspond/associate with the facility name/attribute/information).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a server with the searching mechanism in order to find/generate/update URL according to the facility name and its corresponding/associating telephone number, as taught by Hatano'637, in the combined system of Minoru and Goodspeed, so that it would provide an information retrieval system by which desired information can be retrieved/searched with an easy option since the search "supporting" server is utilized; see Hatano'637 page. 1, paragraph 7-8.

Regarding claim 4, the combined system Minoru and Goodspeed discloses a database contains the telephone number and the resource name, and the database is coupled to the Internet as described above claim 1.

Minoru does not explicitly disclose by searching resources connected to the Internet and finding, on the basis of the resource name and attribute information associated with the resource name, the telephone number associated with the attribute information. Hatano'637 teaches wherein said database (see FIG. 1, URL search supporting server 12 comprising URL list data table) is generated by searching resources connected to the Internet (see FIG. 1, URL search supporting server 12 accesses and searches the facility information (i.e. resources) that connects to the Internet 5, and URL list data table is generated/updated; see page 1 paragraph

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24-25 and page 3, paragraph 52-53) and finding, on the basis of the resource name (see FIG. 8, Homepage URL) and attribute information associated with the resource name (see FIG. 8, the name of the facility; note that the facility name/attribute its corresponded/associated home page URL), the telephone number (see FIG. 8, Telephone number) associated with the attribute information (see page 3, paragraph 47-55; note that the telephone number must correspond/associate with the facility name/attribute; also see page 4, paragraph 59-63).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a server with the searching mechanism in order to find/generate/update the telephone number according to the facility name and its corresponding/associating URL number, as taught by Hatano'637, in the combined system of Minoru and Goodspeed, so that it would provide an information retrieval system by which desired information can be retrieved/searched with an easy option since the search "supporting" server is utilized; see Hatano'637 page. 1, paragraph 7-8.

11. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Enzmann (U.S. 6,687,242) in view of Goodspeed.

Regarding Claim 8, Enzmann discloses a telephone directory (see FIG. 2a-b, a handset which caller ID display, thus it is clear that the handset must contain a telephone directory in order to identify the telephone number; see col. 1, lines 30-56) comprising:

a telephone number display section (see FIG. 2a-b, Display 215) for associatively displaying a telephone number and discrimination information for discriminating whether there is a URL address associated with the telephone number (see col. 4, lines 1-22; note the

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display 215 displays the telephone number which associates/links to a URL address with an asterisk “*” at the end of the telephone number (i.e. 555-555-5555*) in order to differentiate/discriminate with the conventional display of a phone number (i.e. 555-555-5555);

the discrimination information indicating that the URL address associated with the telephone number can be accessed by inputting number (see col. 5, lines 1-6; button or soft key) into a user interface (see FIG. 3a, step 309 and 311; an asterisk “*” indicates that the URL associated with the telephone number can be accessed by pressing button or soft key on handset);

wherein the user interface requires an additional character (see FIG. 1, an asterisk “*” at the end of the telephone number (i.e. 555-555-5555*)) in addition to the telephone number to access the URL via the user interface (see col. 4, lines 1-22).

Enzmann does not explicitly disclose inputting the telephone number.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are taught by Goodspeed. In particular, the discrimination information (see Goodspeed FIG. 19, unique character or symbol, # or \$; FIG. 38A, +) indicating that the URL address associated with the telephone number can be accessed (see page 5, paragraph 61-63; note that the URL or address associated unique number of characters (i.e. #, \$, *, and etc. per Table 1) associated with the telephone number) by inputting the telephone number into a user interface (see Goodspeed FIG. 19, telephone number 410.555.1212 or 703-555-1212, or see FIG. 38A, telephone number 4108498989 of PDA unit or mobile unit; see page 5, paragraph 58-61; the user enters

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the telephone number in any Internet browser, e-mail address filed, DTMF or voice command on the phone in order to access the URL); also see page 1-2, paragraph 9-17;

wherein the user interface requires that an additional character (Table 1, #, \$, +, or *) be input into the interface in addition to the telephone number to access the URL via the user interface (see FIG. 19, #410@555.1212 and FIG.38A, +4108498989; see page 19, paragraph 283-299; page 24, paragraph 350-351; and table 1; see page 5, paragraph 61-63; note that the an additional URL or address associated unique number of characters (i.e. #, \$, *, and etc. per Table 1) is entered along with the phone number to access the URL).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to send telephone number with the unique character which represent the address information, as taught by Goodspeed, in the system of Enzamann, so that it would save time, and the user no longer need to remember an abstract names such as URL or e-mail address; see Goodspeed page 1, paragraph 8-9 and paragraph 5, paragraph 63.

12. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over De Boor (US 6,470,381) in view of Goodspeed.

Regarding Claim 18, De Boor discloses an Internet access user terminal (see FIG. 1, system and software a wireless communication device) configured for conducting at least two types of duplex communications (see FIG. 1, Telephone communication 120 and browser communication 107) comprising:

a display directory (see FIG. 8, Phone book and see FIG. 2, Display; see col. 13, lines 15-21) for displaying a list of stored contacts in the form of contact name (see FIG. 2, display

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contact names; see FIG. 8, George Smithers), an associated telephone number (see FIG. 2, phone number; FIG. 8, phone number 262-333-5214) and an indication of the type of communication (see FIG. 2, an indication labels next to the stored names) where available communication types include telephone communication and web site communication (see col. 10, lines 16-40; see col. 11, lines 20-26; see col. 13, lines 15-46; the labels (i.e. home, office, cell, Web, etc.) associated with telephony and browser/web site communication types);

said display directory configured to initiate a communication (see FIG. 2, a communication to phone number 415-987-7676) upon user selection of a displayed listed contact such that the type of communication initiated (see FIG. 2, user focus triangle and selection 220 on displayed name, e.g. Helgo Harlowe, such that a communication is initiated; see col. 10, lines 25-40)

corresponds to the communication type indication (see FIG. 2, an indication labels next to the stored names) of the selected displayed contact (see FIG. 2, user focus triangle and selection 220 on displayed name, e.g. Helgo Harlowe);

is a telephone communication (see FIG. 2, phone number 415-987-7676) to the listed telephone number when the communication type indication is for telephone communication (see col. 8, lines 50-64; see col. 12, lines 15-22; see col. 29, lines 22-60; performing telephony communication), and

is a web site communication on to a URL of a web site (see FIG. 1, Browser 107 and URL stack 108; see col. 9, lines 45-67; see col. 11, lines 14-40).

De Boor does not explicitly disclose associated with the listed telephone number when the communication type indication is for web site communication. However, Goodspeed teaches a web site communication on to a URL of a web site associated with the listed telephone number (see page 5, paragraph 61-63; note that the URL or address associated unique number of characters (i.e. #, \$, *, and etc. per Table 1) associated with the telephone number) when the communication type indication (Table 1, #, \$, *, and etc.) is for web site communication (see FIG. 19, telephone number 410.555.1212 or 703-555-1212, or see FIG. 38A, telephone number 4108498989 of PDA unit or mobile unit; see page 5, paragraph 58-61; in Web/URL communication, the user enters the telephone number in any Internet browser, e-mail address filed, DTMF or voice command on the phone in order to access the URL); also see page 1-2, paragraph 9-17. Also, see FIG. 19, #410@555.1212 and FIG.38A, +4108498989; see page 19, paragraph 283-299; page 24, paragraph 350-351; and table 1; see page 5, paragraph 61-63; note that the an additional URL or address associated unique number of characters (i.e. #, \$, *, and etc. per Table 1) is entered along with the phone number to access the URL). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to communicate to URL/Web site associated the telephone number when the communication type indication/indicator is for URL/Web communication, as taught by Goodspeed in the system of De Boor, so that it would it would save time, and the user no longer need to remember an abstract names such as URL or e-mail address; see Goodspeed page 1, paragraph 8-9 and paragraph 5, paragraph 63.

Response to Arguments

13. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-4,6,8-18 have been considered but are moot in view of the new and old ground(s) of rejection.

Regarding claims 1-4,6,8-16, the applicant argued that, Minoru does not teach or suggest using a portable telephone, or associating telephone number with an Internet Domain only..." in page 9, paragraph 2.

In response to applicant's argument, the examiner respectfully disagrees that Minoru does not teach or suggest using a telephone or associating telephone number with an Internet Domain only. Minoru discloses associating telephone number with an Internet Domain only (see FIG. 3, a Correspondence table 41; see page 6, paragraph 26-28; note that the server stores/maintains/databases the table that lists the telephone numbers and the URL/web address. see FIG. 5, steps B12 and B13, note that when server determines that the telephone number is received, it retrieves the associated URL/web address from the table 41, and URL address is added/listed in the table 41; see page 6, paragraph 33-35). Minoru teaches using the telephone (see page 6, paragraph 22-25). As indicated by the previous office action, Goodspeed discloses using a portable telephone (see FIG. 22, the user of cell phone or PDA/PCD; see page 5, paragraph 61-63).

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). Thus, the combined system of Minoru and Goodspeed teaches using a portable telephone.

Regarding claims 1-4, 9,10-17, the applicant argued that, Neither Minoru nor Goodspeed teach or suggest “determination means for determining whether a telephone number and address presence/absence specifying information are added to input data or not, the address presence/absence specifying information indicating presence/absence of an Internet website address for specifying presence/absence of a website on the Internet.” Specifically, neither reference shows associating “presence/absence specifying information” added to “input data” that indicates “presence/absence of an Internet website”....Minoru does not show any information added to input data (the telephone number)....Minoru does not show or suggest distinguishing the telephone number and the Internet website from each other by using **a character**...in addition to the telephone number...Goodspeed does not show associating information with a telephone number to indicate the presence of an Internet website and accruing address” in page 10, paragraph 3.

In response to applicant's argument, the examiner respectfully disagrees that neither Minoru nor Goodspeed suggest “determination means for determining whether a telephone number and address presence/absence specifying information are added to input data or not, the address presence/absence specifying information indicating presence/absence of an Internet website address for specifying presence/absence of a website on the Internet.” Minoru discloses determining means (see FIG. 1, server 13) for determining whether a telephone number is added to input data or not (see FIG. 5, step B11, server 13 determine if the telephone number from PC 11 is received; see paragraph 34) and whether the Internet address for specifying information on the Internet is added to data or not (see FIG. 5, step B14; see page 7, paragraph 36-37; the server determines whether a URL/address, on the

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Internet that associated with the entered/send telephone number, is added/inputted in the data table 41, or not), the telephone number indicates presence/absence of an Internet website address for specifying presence/absence of an website on the Internet (see FIG. 3, a Correspondence table lists the telephone number and URL/web address; see page 6, paragraph 26-28; note that a table 41 matches/identifies the telephone number which associates with the attendance/presence of URL/website address on the Internet).

Goodspeed teaches a telephone number (see FIG. 19, telephone number 410.555.1212 or 703-555-1212, or see FIG. 38A, telephone number 4108498989 of PDA unit or mobile unit; see page 5, paragraph 58-61; the user enters the telephone number in any Internet browser, e-mail address filed, DTMF or voice command on the phone) and address presence/absence specifying information (see FIG. 19, # or \$; FIG. 38A, +) are added to input data (see FIG. 19, #410@555.1212 and FIG.38A, +4108498989; see page 19, paragraph 283-299; page 24, paragraph 350-351; and table 1; see page 5, paragraph 61-63; note that the URL or address associated unique number of characters (i.e. #, \$, *, and etc. per Table 1) is entered along with the phone number); also see page 1-2, paragraph 9-17; the address present/absence specifying information indicating presence/absence of an Internet website address (see page 19, paragraph 19-20; note that the characters/symbols listed in table 1 indicates the present of an URL address).

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). Thus, the

combined system of Minoru and Goodspeed teaches associating “presence/absence specifying information” (see Goodspeed FIG. 19, # or \$; FIG. 38A, +) added to “input data” (see Minoru paragraph 34, telephone number; or see Goodspeed see FIG. 19, #410@555.1212 and FIG.38A, +4108498989) that indicates “presence/absence of an Internet website” (see Goodspeed page 19, paragraph 19-20; URL/web address).

In response to applicant's argument, regarding claims 1-4, 9, 10-17, that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., a character) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Regarding claims 8 and 18 the applicant argued that, neither Minoru nor Goodspeed teach or suggest “the user interface requires that an additional character be input into the interface in addition to the telephone number to access the URL via the user interface” ...page 11, paragraph 3.

In response to applicant's argument, the examiner respectfully disagrees that neither Minoru nor Goodspeed teach or suggest ...the directory...the user interface requires that an additional character be input into the interface in addition to the telephone number to access the URL via the user interface. Note that that claim 8 is rejected as being unpatentable over Enzamann in view of Goodspeed. Enzamann discloses a telephone directory (see FIG. 2a-b, a hand set which caller ID display, thus it is clear that the handset must contain a telephone directory in order to identify the telephone number; see col. 1, lines

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30-56), wherein the user interface requires an additional character (see FIG. 1, an asterisk “*”) at the end of the telephone number (i.e. 555-555-5555*) in addition to the telephone number to access the URL via the user interface (see col. 4, lines 1-22).

Goodspeed discloses wherein the user interface requires that an additional character (Table 1, #, \$, +, or *) be input into the interface in addition to the telephone number to access the URL via the user interface (see FIG. 19, #410@555.1212 and FIG.38A, +4108498989; see page 19, paragraph 283-299; page 24, paragraph 350-351; and table 1; see page 5, paragraph 61-63; note that the an additional URL or address associated unique number of characters (i.e. #, \$, *, and etc. per Table 1) is entered along with the phone number to access the URL).

Regarding new claim 17 the applicant argued that, neither reference teaches or suggests that “the inputting is done on a ten digit, pound and asterisk keypad, and entering only the ten digits, pound, and/or asterisk....Minoru does not teach entry, and Goodspeed shows the use of alphanumeric entry and other numerical entry using symbols other than those claimed, such as @,-, and /...” in page 12, paragraph 1.

In response to applicant's argument, the examiner respectfully disagrees that neither nor Goodspeed teach or suggest Minoru does not teach entry, and Goodspeed shows the use of alphanumeric entry and other numerical entry using symbols other than those claimed, such as @,-, and /.

Minoru teaches the user entering telephone number (see paragraph 34). Goodspeed discloses wherein the inputting is done on a ten digit, pound and asterisk keypad (see page 5, paragraph 61-62; telephone or mobile items such as cell phone, computer, and etc.; note that

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telephone or cell phone or PDA/PCD or computer contains a keypad where user can enter ten digits, pound and asterisk), and entering only the ten digits, pound, and/or asterisk (see FIG. 5-7 and FIG. 11; entering only ten digit telephone number, 301-261-8680; or entering ten digit telephone number and pound; see page 2, paragraph 23; see page 3, paragraph 24-26).

Conclusion

14. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ian N Moore whose telephone number is 571-272-3085. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F: 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chau T. Nguyen can be reached on 571-272-3126. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JWM

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